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VOL. XCI., NO. 108.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

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Sparkling Cut Glass

This store prides itself on its Cut Glass. Doubtful if you will find a showing that compares with it in variety and beauty of cuttings and in reasonableness of prices. You would be surprised at the number of beautiful pieces we can offer you at from \$2.75 to \$5.00, as Bon-Bon Dishes, Nappies, etc. Large Trays, deep cuttings, \$7.50.

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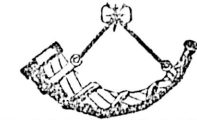
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Perfectly graded and thoroughly cleaned. For sale by

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Alexieff's Resignation

Viceroy of Far East Asks Czar to
Allow Him to Re-
tire.

The Appointment of Makaroff's
Successor is the Last
Straw.

Held Responsible for the War
and for Wrongly Informing
Emperor.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegram to the Emperor for the relief of his position of viceroy in the Far East. While no official announcement has yet been made there is reason to believe that the above statement is correct.

The immediate cause of the viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to the late Vice Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian navy in the Far East. Vice Admiral Skrydloff had an interview with the Emperor and they discussed the relations between the viceroy and vice admiral.

NO SURPRISE.

The relief of Viceroy Alexieff would not surprise observers of the Far East situation who are familiar with the gradual change in the Emperor's attitude toward Alexieff and M. Bezobrazoff, who represented the military element which was anxious that Russia should remain in Manchuria. It was for these two men that the Anglo-Japanese entente first lost terror. They believed that Great Britain would not go to war and that Japan could not. To the indignation of Japan they succeeded in so turning the policy of Russia that, pending further demands on China, the treaty for the entire evacuation of Manchuria was not carried out. On August 24th last, after Japan had submitted an inquiry as to whether Russia was prepared to open the negotiations respecting Manchuria and Korea, a vice viceroy in the Far East, a special secretary of state and an advisory committee were appointed, Alexieff being

APPOINTED VICEROY.

and Bezobrazoff secretary of state. Seven days after these appointments were made M. Witte, who had been opposed to the policy of Alexieff and Bezobrazoff, was relieved of his portfolio as minister of finance. It was through this new official advisor that the Emperor conducted negotiations with Japan and it is claimed misjudged the temper and purpose of the Japanese and left the Emperor in ignorance of Japan's preparations for war and of the rising war spirit in Japan.

The enemies of Alexieff have persistently asserted that as the man on the spot he should have kept the Emperor informed concerning these vital points.

ALEXIEFF'S SLACKNESS.

On the eve of the war, Alexieff apparently still had the confidence of the Emperor, but the lack of preparedness of the Port Arthur fleet, as shown in the cases of the battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch called the attention of the Emperor to the slackness of the naval administration in the Far East. The anti-Alexieff party in St. Petersburg held that Vice Admiral Stark, who was the viceroy's representative, was responsible under him for the first reverse at Port Arthur. Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Ponomarev or Vice Admiral Makaroff to the second fleet in succession to Vice Admiral Stark. The Emperor selected Makaroff and at the same time issued a special ukase, making him absolutely independent.

This was the first blow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of General Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria.

MANCHURIAN AFFAIR.

Kuropatkin sided with Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, and M. Witte against the policy of Manchurian annexation, and stated to the Chinese minister to Russia that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff. That there might be no doubt of Kuropatkin's exact jurisdiction the Emperor issued a special ukase, giving the foreign minister of war complete control of military operations in the Far East.

At first the viceroy received the official despatches from Makaroff and Kuropatkin, but even this the latter refused to do, giving the viceroy the right to remove the two commanders communicated directly with the Emperor.

THE LAST DISASTER.

When the Petropavlovsk was sunk, Alexieff started from Mukden for Port Arthur, telegraphing to the Emperor on his arrival there that he had lost the flag on the battleship Sevastopol, and would direct the operations of the fleet until a new commander was sent out. It is said no answer to this was sent by the Emperor. Without consulting Alexieff, the Emperor telegraphed to Vice-Admiral Skrydloff to proceed to Port Arthur and assume charge of the fleet. It is said that Alexieff was allowed to learn of this through the press despatches.

Alexieff considered the matter for three days, at the end of which he is said to have reached a decision to apply for leave.

The cause of the enmity between Alexieff and Skrydloff is impossible to learn tonight. It is believed to be deeper than a mere difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in the Far East.

BLAMES ALEXIEFF.

Skrydloff has not hesitated in talking to his friends to charge Alexieff with the responsibility for the disaster to the Pacific squadron by his division of the fleet, which segregated four armored cruisers at Vladivostok and stationed the Variaz and Korietz at Chemulpo. It is said that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, in his interview today, let His Majesty understand that he did not care to assume command of the fleet until Alexieff has withdrawn. Therefore, the two men will not meet at Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Alexieff is expected to come directly to St. Petersburg, and his friends hope that he will be elevated to the Council of the Empire. By his withdrawal from the Far East he will not lose the dignity of the direct representative of the Emperor, but the salary of \$50,000 and allowance of \$25,000 per annum.

LAST OF OLD GUARD.

When Alexieff severs his connection with the Far Eastern questions none of the men responsible for the policy pursued before the war will be in power. M. Bezobrazoff having also lost the confidence of His Majesty, and the advisory committee's duties at present being purely perfunctory, it is not expected that a successor to Viceroy Alexieff will be appointed.

MEXICAN TRAIN WRECK.

Mexico City, April 19.—Northbound passenger train of the Mexican Central jumped the track near Zacatlan today. Eight persons were killed and thirty-five injured.

GREAT SWISS AVALANCHE.

Sveeps Sleeping Hamlet and Thirteen People Are Killed.

Brieg, Switzerland, April 19.—An avalanche from the Spitz Horn at 2 o'clock this morning swept the hamlet of Muehlack. The inhabitants were asleep at the time and thirteen persons were killed.

CZAR'S CLEMENCY.

Sentence of Terrorists Condemned to Hang, Commuted to Imprisonment.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Emperor has extended the imperial clemency to Dr. Guerslovnia and two accomplices, who were in the terrorist plot which resulted in the assassination of M. Bogolepov. The minister of instruction, who was killed by Karpovich three years ago, M. Shyagun, the minister of the Interior, who was shot by Balsechnev two years ago, and Governor Bogdanovich, who was killed last year. Guerslovnia and his accomplices were sentenced by a court martial to be hanged, but the Emperor disapproved of the sentence, which was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment in hard labor. Guerslovnia is considered to have been the chief of the plotters and to be the most dangerous of the Russian terrorists.

Bar of England For Arbitration

Approves of the Recently Arranged Treaty With the French.

Proposal for a Similar Agreement With The United States.

London, April 19.—The general council of the bar of England at the annual meeting today unanimously passed the following resolution proposed by Sir Edward Clarke, the bar's solicitor-general: "This meeting expresses its strong approval of the conclusion by this country of treaties of arbitration with other countries and also of the manifestations in Canada and the United States in favor of a similar treaty between this country and the United States. The meeting trusts that the general council of the bar will take advantage of every opportunity of co-operating with the local authorities of Canada and the United States for the attainment of this object."

A suggestion was made that the solicitor-general, Sir Robert Finlay, on his forthcoming visit to the United States should convey the resolution to the congress of lawyers to be held at St. Louis during the exposition there.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES BROUGHT TO LIGHT

An Interesting Discovery Made
in Excavations in the
Forum.

Rome, April 19.—Signor Giacomo Boni, the famous archaeologist, whilst directing the excavations of the Roman Forum, made today what is considered the greatest discovery of many years. He came upon a place where there was an altar dedicated to Marcus Curtius, a patriotic Roman youth, who, in 362 B. C., to placate the gods, jumped, completely armed on horseback, into a chasm which had opened in the Forum, which the soothsayers declared could not be filled except by the sacrifice of the chief wealth or strength of the Roman people. After Curtius' sacrifice, tradition says, the chasm immediately closed.

The orifice of the chasm found by Signor Boni is formed by twelve large stones roughly set in place. The archaeologist also found a hole which contained sacrifices in later years to young Curtius on the altar. The great importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it confirms the story which many historians looked upon as mythical.

REGULATING U. S. IMMIGRATION

Discrimination Against American Lines By Foreigners is Resented.

Washington, April 19.—Representative Payne, of New York, introduced a bill tonight amending the immigration laws by adding a proviso to the head tax requirement for the purpose of preventing discrimination in favor of certain foreign steamship lines by foreign governments. The amendment instructs the United States secretary of commerce to levy a tax of \$20 on each incoming alien in addition to the \$2 head tax, when such discrimination is shown to exist, unless the alien arrives in an American vessel. Mr. Payne has been placed in possession of information alleging that a certain foreign government has entered into contracts with a foreign steamship line to deliver it 30,000 passengers a year for a certain number of years or to pay to the steamship company \$20 for every passenger short of this number. It is alleged that the government in question has refused to allow persons holding tickets over other lines to leave their country. A statement was presented to the House of Commons on immigration also alleging Germany had permitted two German lines to establish stations on the Russian frontier and coercion often is used to prevent persons who want to travel by non-German steamships unless they pass by ones of the German lines.

The statements say that Saxony recently passed a local law or decree, that no person wishing to pass through Saxony en route to the United States, shall do so unless they hold a ticket or order for passage by one of the two German lines, or have four hundred marks per adult, and one hundred marks per child, and that the French secretary of the Interior has refused to permit the French, although the latter were willing to do so, from making as low rates proportionately through France for passengers landing from American line steamers as for those landing from French steamers. The object of the bill is to prevent such discriminations.

The Russians Are Guessing

The Next Move of the Japanese
Puzzles the Officials at
St. Petersburg.

Difficulties of Transport Retards
the Mikado's Troops In
Korea.

Port Arthur Fleet No Longer Able
To Retard the Movements
of Transports.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—No confirmation has been received here up to this hour of the reported arrival of a big fleet of Japanese transports in the Gulf of Pechili. Reports differ widely as to the destination of the fleet. Kinchow, on the narrowest part of the Liaoting peninsula, is considered to have been the chief of the plotters and to be the most dangerous of the Russian terrorists.

An attempted landing at the head of the Liaoting gulf has been anticipated for some time, but latterly the Russians have been inclined to believe that they

Battle Raging

Paris, April 20.—The Journal prints a despatch from its correspondent at Yn Kow, dated yesterday at 5 p. m., which says it is affirmed that a fresh battle is raging at Port Arthur.

have so strengthened their position there that the Japanese have abandoned the idea of landing more than a raiding party to cut the rail road to Port Arthur. It is consistent possible that the Japanese may have decided that the time is opportune to land at Kinchow with the object of cutting off and investing Port Arthur.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

The chances of effecting a landing in neutral Chinese territory on the coast west of the Liaoting peninsula are now regarded as remote, as the Russians do not believe the Japanese will dare to risk arousing the Chinese, and thus bring down on them the condemnation of the powers whose road to Port Arthur they are striving to obtain. The fact is that the Russians seem greatly at sea as to the Japanese plans. In the best informed military quarters the correspondent of the Associated Press finds considerable scepticism in regard to the reported Japanese landing in Liaoting gulf, and an inclination to think it has been too widely advertised to prove more than a ruse. If a heavy landing occurs near Kinchow, the Russian authorities are more disposed to believe that it will be near Takushan. Japanese transports are expected daily at the mouth of the Yalu river.

CAVALRY SCOUTING.

The reports that there are five thousand Cossacks in the neighborhood of Gensan (Yon San), the east coast of Korea, are denied. The Russian cavalry is scouting along the east coast of Korea, but not so far down as Gen San. While there is almost constant skirmishing along the Yalu, the Russians do not anticipate important fighting for some time, not believing that the Japanese will seriously attempt crossing the river until their advance can be supported by two corps, which they are waiting to see. The reports of the strength of the Mikado's soldiers in Korea. The general staff is of the opinion that the Japanese rear must be protected, and that a third corps must be landed and entrenched in a line across the peninsula before the forward movement can begin.

DIFFICULT TRANSPORT.

Lack of transportation facilities, according to the Russian advice, are delaying the Japanese. Both in Japan and in Korea the roads are in a dreadful state. The Japanese horses are dying in the mud, and the will be impossible to bring up regular field artillery and they will have to rely on mountain guns. General Kuropatkin's dispositions, the General Staff says, are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

GUARDING RAILWAY.

The troops concentrating below Mukden are being sent to their allotted positions. About 30,000 are employed in guarding the railroad, but the number is considered sufficient. They are mainly on duty about the massive bridges and cuts, etc., where serious damage could be done by explosions. There is no occasion for a heavy guard along the ordinary roadbed. The damage would be repaired in a few hours. The Russians know the Japanese are making their main effort to cripple the road by blowing up bridges. A number of Japanese officers have already been caught red-handed, but the Russians believe that the measures taken will prevent the possibility of such a catastrophe.

FLEET IS USELESS.

St. Petersburg is flooded with rumors from all directions regarding the plans of the Japanese now that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is unable longer to menace their troop transports. The Associated Press, in a despatch from Port Arthur, Sunday last, gave 20 as the number of Japanese transports reported as having been sighted steaming in the direction of Yn Kow, the seaport. The saying of officials of the general staff, while having much information in this respect, would not be surprised if the rumor should turn out to be correct or even that a larger number are steaming there. They anticipated this movement at the end of the breaking out of the war, but the activity of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's fleet and the large army in the vicinity of New Chwang it is believed caused the Japanese to abandon or at least postpone the plans of the movement at Port Arthur and Japanese transports therefore can safely pass through the Straits of Pechili and attempt to land at the head of the Gulf of Lia Tung under the guns of the warships. If this should succeed, the Japanese would be in an excellent position to execute a flank movement off Liao Yang or cut off Port Arthur.

General Kuropatkin recently inspected New Chwang. He is familiar with the strategic position there and disposed a strong force to contest a Japanese movement at that point, and if such move is made it is believed he will be able to check it.

PRINCE KHILLOFF, minister of railroads,

left St. Petersburg tonight for Iokutsu,

where he will supervise the completion of the railroad around Lake Baikal and hurry the despatch of troops and supplies to Manchuria.

INCORPORATED MISSIONS.

Albany, April 19.—The Foreign Mission Industrial Association, with its principal office in New York city, was today incorporated for the purpose of incorporation with the Evangelical Missionary, with workers in all parts of the world. Inauguration of industrial effort in connection with missionary operations.

A FOOL'S PROPOSITION.

Kingston, April 19.—The medical faculty of Queen's University has received a letter from a central Ontario man offering to mortgage his body for anatomical purposes. He says he is in need of money and that he is ready to come to Kingston for examination and to sign documents of transfer when dead.

CONSTANT SKIRMISHES.

Russian and Japanese Outposts on the Yalu Keep at it.

Liao Yang, April 19.—The outposts on the island of Yalu, between Anju and Wiju, have been engaged in continual skirmishes for several days. Some Japanese are reported to have been killed. At night when the Japanese retire they disguise themselves in the straw coats of the Koreans. They are making bags with bark and matting, which they fill with earth and use in building their defensive works.

New Cruisers

Did Good Work

First Performance Shows Good Practice and Effective High Angle Fire.

Japanese Officers Regret Their Inability to Save Russian Sailors.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Tokio, April 20.—The gun practice on the Yalu, which began on April 15th is highly applauded. The guns of the two cruisers are fitted with peculiarly effective laying apparatus. Japanese experts say the experience gained in this war, together with that in the war against China, amply demonstrates the value of high angle fire.

The naval officers here profess regret for their inability to save the lives of the Russian sailors who were drowned in the blowing up of the battleship Petropavlovsk. The officers maintain that was a strong south wind blowing at the time which would have rendered it impossible for their boats to rejoin the squadron if they had gone to the assistance of the Russians.

They consider it probable that the Petropavlovsk struck more than one mine, otherwise her rapid sinking is inexplicable.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG CITY

Tripping Over Bottle Results in Boy's Death—Wire to Barr Colony.

Winnipeg, April 19.—Last night Johnnie Fraser, aged 13, son of John Fraser, of Port William, tripped over a broken bottle while running in a lane with companions, and fell severing an artery in the left leg, dying in less than an hour.

The government telegraph line is now open to Lloydminster, in the Barr Colony, having been extended from Port Pitt. Emerson will be made a port of entry July 1, when a collector of customs will take charge of the office.

The new immigration hall at Lloydminster, N. W. T., has been completed.

The North Saskatchewan river is open for navigation from Edmonton and scows with supplies are arriving.

The total capacity of elevators to be constructed at Port Arthur this season will exceed five million bushels.

The skeleton of a man, supposed to be that of Charles Clark, who disappeared in the spring of 1892 from Gainsboro, Manitoba, has been found by neighbors. Clark was supposed to have gone to the Brandon penitentiary, was never heard of afterwards. From the appearance of the body he had been scantily buried.

COL. MARCHAND ARRESTED.

Paris, April 19.—Colonel Marchand, the hero of the Fashoda affair, who, in an open letter stated his intention of resigning from the army, declared that he had been slandered and was suffering from military ostracism, was placed under arrest tonight. He will be confined for thirty days. His letter of resignation will not be considered until his punishment has expired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

World's Fourth Gathering Met at Jerusalem on Monday.

Jerusalem, April 18.—(Delayed.)—The world's fourth Sunday school convention opened today in a huge tent outside Herod's Gate. Archbishop Sinclair presided at the opening sermon. The attendance included five hundred British and eight hundred Americans. Many other delegates from all quarters of the globe were present.

PRINCE KHILLOFF

OFF FOR THE WAR

Will Inspect the Waterways En Route for the Far East.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Paris, April 20.—St. Petersburg telegrams say Prince Khilloff, minister of railroads, left yesterday for the seat of war. He will cross Lake Baikal and proceed to Vladivostok as far as possible by water in order to ascertain to what extent the waterways can be utilized. The czar wishes him to take charge of the trans-Siberian route from Vladivostok.

The British Budget

Chancellor of Exchequer Estimates Deficit of Nineteen Millions This Year.

Income Tax Raised a Peg And Also Duty on Tobacco And Tea.

By These Means a Substantial Surplus Will Be Provided.

London, April 19.—The widespread interest in the presentation of the budget today was evidenced by the crowded state of the House of Commons. Long before the chance of the speaker, Austin Chamberlain, rose to make his statement, every part of the House was filled. Joseph Chamberlain was present to hear his son. The former colonial secretary, whose recent public appearance was since his return from abroad, met with a great reception from the occupants of the ministerial benches, while the Nationalists invited him to sing "Rule Britannia," and greeted him with shouts of "Big Tail."

Austin Chamberlain, who rose shortly before 4 p. m., opened his speech by expatiating on the difficulties of his position, the great wave of prosperity which Great Britain had enjoyed so long having apparently spent its force and given place to a less prosperous cycle. The industries of Great Britain, especially the cotton industries, were depressed, and foreign competition was keener than ever. The markets which Great Britain heretofore had been supreme were increasingly threatened. The commercial depression in the United Kingdom was aggravated by the conditions in South Africa.

(The revenue for 1903-04 was \$13,620,000 below the estimates, while the expenditure exceeded the estimates by \$15,635,000. The repeal of the duty on Great Britain had been more costly than anticipated without affording the consumer the relief expected. The net total deficit for the financial year was \$27,025,000.)

Mr. Chamberlain estimated the expenditure for 1904-05 at \$14,400,000, and the revenue on the basis of existing taxation at \$9,530,000, a deficit of \$19,100,000 to be made up. He proposed, therefore, to increase the income tax by two cents. The chancellor of the exchequer also proposed an additional tax of four cents on tobacco. The chancellor further proposed a readjustment of the tobacco duties, imposing a duty of 81 cents on tobacco imported, also an additional duty of 25 cents on cigars, and an additional 25 cents on foreign cigarettes.

Mr. Chamberlain proposed to release from unclaimed government stocks \$5,000,000 towards the deficiency. The chancellor refused to suspend the sinking fund, considering it bad policy. Mr. Chamberlain proposed also to raise the moisture limit to 32 per cent, and, instead of three or four different rates in the drawback which the hoped would increase Great Britain's foreign trade, and especially to the colonies. The net gain by these tobacco changes was estimated at \$2,750,000.

The increase in income tax would give \$10,000,000 additional revenue. The increase in the tea duty will amount to \$10,000,000, bringing the total estimated revenue up to \$17,050,000, or a surplus of \$8,650,000. Mr. Chamberlain's announcements of increase the income tax and in the tea duty were both received with loud protests.

On the motion to increase the tea tax the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, congratulated the chancellor of the exchequer on the lucidity of his speech. He said he had discharged a difficult task in a manner which commanded general admiration. Mr. Ritchie, the former chancellor of the exchequer, also congratulated Mr. Chamberlain.

The House, after considerable discussion, adopted the increased tea and tobacco duties by majorities of 72 and 91, respectively.

The House of Lords resembled this afternoon. Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, congratulated the government upon carrying out the Anglo-French agreement, and said it further progress would be laid before the House. Minister Lansdowne expressed his pleasure at the favorable reception of the agreement, and said the House would be asked to legislate on certain clauses therein. When the bill was introduced full information would be afforded.

BITTERLY ATTACKS RUSSIAN CHURCH

French Religious Journal Points Out Probable Result of Present War.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Paris, April 20.—The Roman Catholic periodical Le Parole, a French paper, says: "The only result of the Russo-Japanese war as yet certain is the ruin of the Russian Catholic missions. If the Russians turn out victors in the struggle the sympathy which binds France to the empire of the north will not have the priests who propagate the Roman Catholic faith, for a violent hatred has already existed between the Russian popes and the fathers of the French missions. The scenes which are a daily occurrence between members of the orthodox and Roman Catholic faiths at Jerusalem are the saddest models of scenes illustrating the history of Christianity in Japan. The example of fraternity is not given in the Far East by the mystical envoys of the Russian church. These orthodox missionaries are intelligent, immoral, keen traders, ready for every kind of brutality and every kind of dishonesty towards other Europeans. On the other hand they are easy going in matters concerning religion and all they ask of the Japanese is the right to molest the French missionaries. If Russia is victorious the French missionaries will be political influence through the ministers of her national religion and she will do so to the great prejudice of the religious proteges of France."

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

London, April 19.—Lady Constance Mackenzie, niece of the Duke of Sutherland, was married to Sir Edward Austin (Macdonald), Bart., at Pitfour, Perthshire, this afternoon.

Solder and Babbitt.

A Tribute to Victoria Musicians

Complimentary Concert
Tendered Mr. and Mrs. Burnett
a Great Success.

Large Audience at Institute Hall
to Honor Departing
Musicians.

The large and enthusiastic audience that assembled at the Institute hall last night at the complimentary concert tendered to Mr. and Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett, was an eloquent testimony to the popularity of the good music given by the musicians of this city. Under the able management of Mr. J. G. Brown, a programme of unusual excellence had been prepared for the occasion.

The platform was most artistically decorated with flowers and antique furniture; the former were lent by the Johnson Floral Company and the latter by Messrs. Weller Brothers. The arrangement was in the capable hands of Mrs. Lewis Hall, and reflected the very highest credit on that lady's artistic taste. Owing to Mr. Wm. Hicks' absence Mr. J. G. Brown opened the proceedings with a stirring solo-song, "St. Anthony's Shrine," which was well sung. Mr. Brown has thoroughly regained his voice and was heard to advantage. Mr. Jesse Longfield followed with a solo, "Largo," Handel's grand old "Largo," feelingly played. Miss Cecily McCoy contributed an A. and B. by Teresa Del Bago, "Ritornel," and "Happy Song," two little gems, which were splendidly rendered.

Mrs. Genson recited a selection on the "Wind" and the "Wind" and Mrs. Wm. Genson sang Langton Williams' "The Wind Nymph's Call."

Mrs. Gideon Hicks' rendition of Tost's beautiful song, "Good-bye," which was the next number, was given in that admirable style and received an encore. Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett brought the first part to a close by singing one of her husband's compositions, "Oh, Fair, Oh, Sweet, and Holy," by the same composer. Mrs. Burnett was most enthusiastically cheered and responded by giving the dainty song, "The Fairies."

Mr. Watkins opened the second part of the programme with two piano solos, "The Wind" and "The Wind," which playing is so immeasurably superior to any in the city that comment is unnecessary. Mr. Herbert Kent followed with Ardit's stirring song, "The Stirrup Cup," and then Mr. Watkins gave a piccolo solo, "Through the Air," which was so well received that he had to respond to an encore, giving a homopipe, equally enjoyed.

To Mrs. D. E. Campbell, who came next, and then Mr. G. H. Hays, who honors of the evening are about even; both possess magnificent contralto voices and their respective contributions were by far the most enjoyable on a very choice programme. Mrs. Campbell, who was also accompanied by Mr. Watkins, sang Florence Aylward's magnificent song, "Beloved, it is Morn," and in response to a recall gave "The Chimney Corner." It would be difficult to say which of the two most enjoyed, as both were exquisitely rendered. Mr. Gideon Hicks gave Leslie Stuart's "The Bandonero," and Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. A. T. Goward sang Camillus's "The Lullaby," which was a selection which is always enjoyed.

Mr. Burnett has earned a reputation as a song writer, which was thoroughly sustained last evening when Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks sang an unpublished song, written by this gifted local artist, to the words of the beautiful hymn "Love Divine," the composer played the accompaniment and the voices of the singers blended perfectly. The music is worthy of the grandest of composers, and undoubtedly make a hit when published.

The final number on the programme was a violin solo by Mr. E. C. B. Fawcett, the young and gifted Victoria violinist, who contributed Bohm's "Legende." In response to a well-deserved encore, Mr. Fawcett gave a dainty pizzicato study.

At the conclusion all the performers assembled on the platform and sang "And Lang Sing" and the National Anthem, thus bringing to a close one of the most successful evenings ever given in honor of our musicians in Victoria.

ARRIVAL OF DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

His Grace and Party Reached
The City Last Evening—
Spend Today Here.

A distinguished party of travelers arrived by the Charming from the Mainland yesterday evening—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland; his secretary, Mr. A. Simpson; Mr. William Whyte; Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; and R. Mampole, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R. The entire party are registered at the Grand Hotel.

His grace will spend but one day in Victoria, and will leave for the Blue Islands to-day. This evening he will be the guest at a dinner to be given in his honor by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henry Joly. He has come to Western Canada mainly on a pleasure trip to obtain a needed rest and to see the development of the country. He is chairman of the Tariff League, which is propagating Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's policy, and he believes that strong support will be given these ideas, especially by the farming community of Great Britain.

The Duke of Sutherland is one of the largest landowners in the British Isles, his estates covering an area of nearly a million and a half acres. He lives mainly at Frensham Park, Stoke-upon-Trent, and both he and the Duchess of Sutherland are noted for the philanthropic measures adopted by them for the betterment of conditions among their tenants. He has paid particular attention to the dwellings of these, and all tenement and ramshackle buildings have been replaced in recent years with model residences. Waterworks systems have been installed, and in such ways have improvements been made.

His grace is a large shareholder in many of the British railways, and also has considerable holdings in Canadian Pacific stock. He is one of the directors of the London and Northwestern railway in England, and is very interested in all phases of railroading.

His grace was born on July 20, 1851, and is the son of the third Duke of Sutherland, whom he succeeded in 1892, and Anne, only child of John Hay-MacKenzie, who was created Countess of Cromartie. He entered the Second Life Guards in 1870, and retired as a lieutenant in 1875. From 1882 to 1891 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Sutherland Rifles. From 1874 to 1888 he was Lieut. Col. P. for Sutherlandshire, and was mayor of London in 1895-96, and Lord Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire from 1892 to 1898; since 1892 he has been colonel of the Queen's Own Staffordshire Regiment.

PERSONALS.

W. G. Dickinson was a passenger from the Sound yesterday afternoon.

John C. Cox returned from the Sound yesterday.

The Hanford Theatrical Company, of sixteen people, were passengers from the Sound yesterday afternoon.

J. Fairall returned from the Mainland by the Charming yesterday evening.

H. W. C. Boak, of Vancouver, came down from the Mainland yesterday evening.

S. Henderson was among the Charming's passengers from Vancouver yesterday evening.

W. P. Dawley, who conducts a flourishing general trading store at Clayoquot, is a guest at the Vernon.

Premier McLeod has returned from a visit to the Mainland.

John Oliver, M.P. for Delta, is in the city, a guest at the Dominion.

Mr. Lenz has returned from a business visit to Vancouver.

W. J. Holden, of the People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto, is in the city. He is registered at the Dominion.

Word has been received from Rev. Mr. Bythe, who is at Mentone, Cal., for the benefit of his health, that his condition is slowly improving.

Registered at the Hotel Victoria are: Mrs. J. Stewart, Ladysmith; J. H. Blockley, Nanaimo; C. H. Dickie, Dunsmuir; J. W. Colburn, Ladysmith; E. W. Molander, Seattle; Vernon Creed, Port Townsend; Ivan Creed, Port Townsend; F. Forrester, Baltimore; T. Lawrence Walk, Washington, D.C.; S. M. Sawyer, London, Eng.

Owing to Mr. Wm. Hicks' absence Mr. J. G. Brown opened the proceedings with a stirring solo-song, "St. Anthony's Shrine," which was well sung.

Mr. Brown has thoroughly regained his voice and was heard to advantage. Mr. Jesse Longfield followed with a solo, "Largo," Handel's grand old "Largo," feelingly played.

Miss Cecily McCoy contributed an A. and B. by Teresa Del Bago, "Ritornel," and "Happy Song," two little gems, which were splendidly rendered.

Mrs. Genson recited a selection on the "Wind" and the "Wind" and Mrs. Wm. Genson sang Langton Williams' "The Wind Nymph's Call."

Mrs. Gideon Hicks' rendition of Tost's beautiful song, "Good-bye," which was the next number, was given in that admirable style and received an encore.

Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett brought the first part to a close by singing one of her husband's compositions, "Oh, Fair, Oh, Sweet, and Holy," by the same composer.

Mrs. Burnett was most enthusiastically cheered and responded by giving the dainty song, "The Fairies."

Mr. Watkins opened the second part of the programme with two piano solos, "The Wind" and "The Wind," which playing is so immeasurably superior to any in the city that comment is unnecessary.

Mr. Herbert Kent followed with Ardit's stirring song, "The Stirrup Cup," and then Mr. Watkins gave a piccolo solo, "Through the Air," which was so well received that he had to respond to an encore, giving a homopipe, equally enjoyed.

To Mrs. D. E. Campbell, who came next, and then Mr. G. H. Hays, who honors of the evening are about even; both possess magnificent contralto voices and their respective contributions were by far the most enjoyable on a very choice programme.

Mrs. Campbell, who was also accompanied by Mr. Watkins, sang Florence Aylward's magnificent song, "Beloved, it is Morn," and in response to a recall gave "The Chimney Corner."

It would be difficult to say which of the two most enjoyed, as both were exquisitely rendered. Mr. Gideon Hicks gave Leslie Stuart's "The Bandonero," and Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. A. T. Goward sang Camillus's "The Lullaby," which was a selection which is always enjoyed.

Mr. Burnett has earned a reputation as a song writer, which was thoroughly sustained last evening when Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks sang an unpublished song, written by this gifted local artist, to the words of the beautiful hymn "Love Divine," the composer played the accompaniment and the voices of the singers blended perfectly.

The music is worthy of the grandest of composers, and undoubtedly make a hit when published.

The final number on the programme was a violin solo by Mr. E. C. B. Fawcett, the young and gifted Victoria violinist, who contributed Bohm's "Legende."

In response to a well-deserved encore, Mr. Fawcett gave a dainty pizzicato study.

At the conclusion all the performers assembled on the platform and sang "And Lang Sing" and the National Anthem, thus bringing to a close one of the most successful evenings ever given in honor of our musicians in Victoria.

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BUSINESS CHANGE SALE

15 off all New Spring Suits, Overcoats and Pants. Last season's goods half price. 50 cases Straw, Palm, and Panama Hats just to hand. Boy's Knickers 25c Pair this week.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BUILDING MORE FORTS.

Seoul, April 19.—The Russians are strengthening their fortifications at Chitun Chong with all possible haste, and are sending in reinforcements of artillery and infantry with the intention of stubbornly contesting the expected attempt of the Japanese to cross the Yalu river.

WAVING INDUSTRIES.

England's Mineral Output is Steadily Declining Year by Year.

Howard Fox, Consul, Falmouth England, writes: Copper mining is an industry that is rapidly decreasing in importance in Great Britain. Forty years ago the production of copper ore and copper precipitate amounted to upward of 210,000 tons, whereas in 1902 the production was only 112 tons. Cornwall is the main source in the United Kingdom of the supply of ore. Tin mining, which is also mainly confined to Cornwall, has likewise greatly decreased. Cornish tin ore occurs in the great granite intrusions adjoining slate. Nearly one-fourth of the output in 1902 was raised from the Dolcoath mine, which yielded 1,828 tons. The Cornish granite feels increasingly scarce, the competition of Norwegian granite. To such an extent is this competition felt that some English firms have acquired quarries in Norway and are working them in that country. The production of tin in Cornwall in 1902, valued at \$9,850 will probably increase in consequence of the discoveries connected with radium.

THE SHIP'S DOCTOR.

A correspondent of a recent edition of Lloyd's Weekly Express expressed the views of a ship's doctor in the following words: Many travelers are in doubt as to the position of the ship's doctor in regard to his remuneration for passengers for services rendered. The merchant shipping act enacts that every foreign going vessel carrying 100 persons on board or upward shall carry on board as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner. It is not, however, a grant ship, i.e., a foreign going vessel which carries fifty or more steerage passengers—must have a medical man irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers carried. The remuneration of the doctor on board is commensurate with his duties to his ship. To any passengers who are suffering from ordinary forms of sickness and its concomitant evils, or who receive injuries while on board, the ship's doctor is entitled to a remuneration at the same rate as he would receive on shore. Obviously it would be unfair to expect that his services to passengers should be rendered gratis as it would be for any visitor to a hotel or traveler on a railway to expect a medical attendance free in any illness for which the hotel or railway authorities could not be held responsible.

CLAMS AS FOOD.

They Require Plenty of Cooking to Kill Typhus Bacteria.

Richard Gauthier, Consul-General, Frankfurt, Germany, writes:

In the coast districts of many countries clams are used as an article of food to a large degree, especially by the poorer classes. It has now been shown that these common clams, as is also the case with the finest oysters, are occasionally infested with typhus bacilli, and are therefore very dangerous. If they are cooked at all, it is in most cases done superficially that the bacteria are not killed thereby. The method, especially, of placing the clams in a pot of boiling water, and steaming them for a few minutes, is not sufficient. It is necessary to cook them for a longer time. Clams should always be boiled in steam. At three layers of clams are cooked by steam at the same time, ten minutes are sufficient for the lower layer and fifteen for the two others. Bacteriological investigation has demonstrated that after steaming clams for the length of time mentioned, no living bacteria are introduced into them before, were found. Steaming clams is far superior to boiling them in water.

"Do you believe," she asked, "that a genius can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," he modestly replied, "I would prefer not to answer that question. But my wife ought to be able to tell you."

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AMERICANS ABROAD.

Over 120,000 citizens of the United States now annually visit foreign countries, and their expenditures constitute a formidable claim upon the country to be settled in international trade by shipments of merchandise in excess of imports. It is commonly estimated that the average expenditure per capita is \$1,000, but that is probably too high an estimate, since a large majority of the travelers are unquestionably people of moderate means. An estimate of \$700 per person would doubtless be liberal, but on this calculation an aggregate yearly expenditure of nearly \$90,000,000 is reached, which constitutes so much of claim upon the material resources of the country. The return benefits are greatly beyond calculation, but they are not of a material character. Quite as interesting and significant is the higher class passenger movement of passengers other than cabin, those who are abroad in the steerage. This movement has attained noteworthy proportions. Thirty years ago it averaged about 60,000 persons yearly. During the past two decades it rose to about 140,000 yearly on an average. Last year it numbered 200,494 persons, and the present fiscal year, judging from reports of steamship companies, will show a still larger outward rush. These figures must represent immigrants or aliens who have acquired some little money from their labor in the United States and are going back home either to remain for the rest of their days or until conditions of employment in the States have improved. They come back, if at all, as immigrants, presumably, as the government figures in no way account for their return. They represent a great extension of the practice among the poor of Europe to go to the United States for temporary employment.

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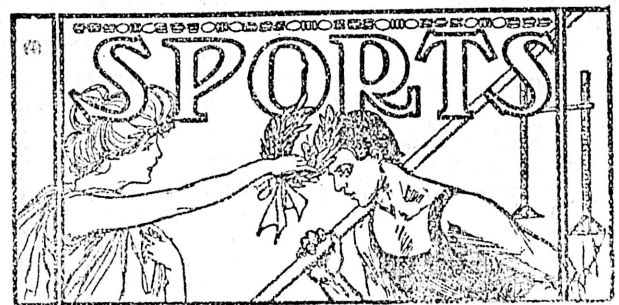
"Well,"

Peer and Peasant in the British Realm

have for more than a quarter of a century looked upon

Hunyadi Janos Natural Laxative Mineral Water

as the most efficient and yet most gentle remedy for CONSTIPATION and all complaints arising from a sluggish Liver. Half a tumbler taken in the morning on rising brings gentle, sure and ready relief.



BASEBALL

The Local Team.

By the end of this coming week the local nine will be assembled for the season. Emerson, Erie and Kent arriving from California on the 22nd.

This year's team will be anything but stronger than the one of last season. The loss of Chase was a blow to the team, but with Erie to replace him, and Treadway as coach, and a good catcher as well as Schaweneger, returning to a game, the team will be faster and a much heavier hitting one. The line-up of the nine will most likely be as follows: Kent, catcher; Emerson and Blackburn as regular pitchers; Schaweneger as reserve; Treadway, 1st base; Cawcenzers, 2nd base; McConnell, shortstop; Burns, Moore, Smith and McShimoy, outfield.

Emerson will be extra infielder and Blackburn extra outfielder.

Victoria's Coach Arrives.

Pence now precedes the soul of the energetic Harry Wille, manager and head navigator of the local ball twirling aggregation. After much backing and filling a coach has been secured and not only secured but, what is more to the point, has arrived. Treadway is now on deck, having arrived from the Sound last night, and Chase may now chase himself. The team will forthwith get down to work, and the face of the genial Harry wears a happy and contented smile.

The Season Opens in the East.

On Tuesday last the season was formally opened in both the National and American Leagues, and, judging from the large crowds secured at all these games, baseball will be more popular than ever this summer. Eighteen thousand people saw the first game at New York, at Cincinnati fourteen thousand were present to see the first ball pitched in Philadelphia. St. Louis and Pittsburgh also drew on an average ten thousand persons to see the games.

In the cities of the Pacific Coast League the attendance has also been very large for this season, and the many minor leagues will open their season during the next two or three weeks all look forward to a very large season's business.

The American League.

The American League this season composed of the same teams which played for the pennant during last year. Boston was the winner last season, and as their team is practically the same this year, they are picked by many of the wise ones to win the pennant once more. Cleveland, with the great Lajoie and a wonderful pitching staff, is also looked upon with great favor, while New York has been especially strengthened up for the season, and it is considered that a very good chance in the race; Detroit looks good on paper, but after the poor showing made by the team last year they are not counted upon to do much; Chicago, St. Louis and Washington have very ordinary teams and are not looked upon as possible winners.

The various teams are composed as follows:

The champion Boston team has made but one change since last season, trading Hughes, one of their best pitchers, for Flandell, the heavy hitting southpaw pitcher, formerly with Pittsburgh, and last season with New York.

Boston—James Collins, manager; pitchers, Young, Dineen, Jesse Tannehill, Walter Gibson; catchers, Chizek, Farrell, O. Wolfe; first base, Lachance; second base, Ferris; third base, Collins; shortstop, Parent; outfielders, Dougherty, Stahl, Freeman, J. O'Neill. He found Flandell, the left handed pitcher who pitched for the Seattle team during the past two seasons.

Cleveland—William R. Arnold, manager; pitchers, Bernhardt, Moore, Joss, Bonadine, Rhoades, Hickey, Hres, C. Case; catchers Abbott and Benis; first base, Hickman; second base, Lajoie; third base, Bradley; shortstop, Turner, Pastor; outfielders, Schatz, Dick, Laidlaw, Lutesman, Ray, Carberry, O'Hara. Stovall, who also pitched for the Seattle team during the past two years and last season played in Victoria for the Vancouver team, is with the Detroit team.

Detroit—Edward G. Harrow, manager; pitchers, Donovan, Kelson, Mullen, Stach Kilian, Stovall, Ferry; catchers, Belew, McManis, Delham; first base, Carr; second base, Bland; third base, Greening; shortstop, O'Leary and C. Robinson; outfielders, Barrett, Crawford, McIntyre and H. C. Hoffman.

The Athletics of Philadelphia, have on their team no less than four first base men, Bower, Bender, Harty, Bruce and Pimance.

Athletics—Comie Mack, manager; pitchers, Waddell, Plank, Bender, Henley, Bruce, Barthold, Pimance, C. P. Owens, F. Clark, Douglass, W. C. Powers; first base, H. Davis; second base, D. Murphy; third base, L. Cross; shortstop, M. Cross; outfielders, Hartel, Pickering, Seybold, D. Hoffman; substitute, Mullen.

New York—Clark Griffith, manager; pitchers, Hughes, Cheever, Wolfe, Putnam, Ellis; catchers, McGuire, Kleinow, Venville; first base, Ganssely; second base, Willie; third base, McGraw; shortstop, Roy; shortstop, Elberfeld; outfielders, Anderson, Fultz and Keeler.

Chicago—James J. Callahan, manager; pitchers, White, Albrock, Patterson, Owens, Flaherty, Douglass, W. C. Powers; first base, Callahan; second base, G. Davis and Clark; shortstop, L. Flandell and Dundon; outfielders, Holmes, F. Jones, C. Jones, Green.

Washington—Thomas L. Loftus, manager; pitchers, Orth, Patton, Wilson, Mason, Townsend, Jacobson, A. Hillbrand; catchers, W. Clarke, Drill, Klitzinger; first base, J. Stahl; second base, McGraw; third base, Coughlin; shortstop, Moran and Cassidy; outfielders, Sebach, Winters, H. Hillbrand, O'Brien.

St. Louis—James K. McKeever, manager; pitchers, Sudhoff, Stowers, Wagner, Kahoe, Sugden, O'Connor, Munson; first base, T. Jones and Murch; second base, Padden and H. Glendon; third base, Hill and Demott; shortstop, J. W. Walker; outfielders, Burkett, Heldrich, Hemphill, Dillseman.

All these teams will, of course, reduce their number of players within the next month as no team is allowed to carry more than sixteen men after the first day of June. The men thus released will return to the minor leagues for more season.

Chinese Etiquette

And Ceremonial

Australian Traveler Amusingly Describes the Peculiarities of Tea Taking.

Comical Courtesies Observed at Some Celestial Household Receptions.

"The Back Blocks of China," by R. Logan Jack (Edward Arnold), is the story of a tour undertaken in 1900, at a time when the news of the Boxer outbreak and the terror inspired by it amongst the "foreign devils" were matters of considerable moment. The party that made this tour consisted of the author, who was formerly Government Geologist in Queensland, his son, Mr. R. Lockhart Jack, and Mr. John Fossbrook Morris—each of them a Bachelor of Engineering in Sydney University—assisted by an interpreter and other natives. Their route covered the Eastern Province, and they were joined by a fourth European, representing the Upper Yangtze Syndicate, the object of the tour being the inspection of mining properties. In the intervals snatched from the discharge of their duties, the party had time to notice a number of interesting things. The members, for instance, learnt a point or two on Chinese etiquette. The admiral of the Yangtze's lifeboat service at I-chang, entertained the party with champagne, tea, and his roots—a mixture of which made a very fine drink. A few hours later, "In spite," he says, "of the watchful care of Chung (the interpreter), I committed what would, in a less enlightened Chinese household, have been considered a shocking breach of bad manners. Tea, as I learned too late, should not be drunk till a guest is ready to take his leave; in fact, for the guest to raise it to his lips while he looks toward his host is to intimate that he is about to go, and, conversely, when the host invites the guest to drink tea the meaning is politely conveyed that the interview is at an end. Being, as it happened, genuinely thirsty, I was so far misguided as to drink my tea as soon as it was brought in, and to ask for a second cup. The retinue was, no doubt, horrified at the barbarity, but the great man, while I was so intent on my tea, took it in good part."

For those of us who may have to accept Chinese views of etiquette, Dr. Jack records that "the ceremonial of entering a room is really in Chinese the dignified of a fine art, and its due observance is an infallible test of good breeding. Entering by a door in the middle of one wall, the visitor sees in front of him, at the foot of the door, with the feet straight-backed chairs line the walls to the right and left of the door. The seat for the most honored guest is on the left, to the left of the host, and the right hand is reserved for the host. The host's right hand towards the door. The host meets the principal guest at the door, and greets him by cordially shaking hands with his right hand. The host's obeisance is frequently carried to the length of knocking the head on the floor. The guest watches the host out of the corner of one eye, and imitates his every motion with the precision of drill. Next he makes believe to sit down in the lowest room—the chair on his own left nearest the door—against which humility the host emphatically protests, motioning with his right hand towards the door. The host is repeated and frustrated at each successive chair until the ultimate destination (well understood from the outset by both parties)—namely, the left of the tea-table—is reached. Each member of the host's train or staff selects, in the order of importance, an individual from the guests following, and makes him the object of identical protest, until he is safely piloted to his proper place. When the whole of the party has at length been brought into position, the host motions the guests to be seated, and the real difficulty begins. Host and guest must appear to apprehend sudden death if one either down before the other. After many feints, the high contracting parties apologetically subside into their seats at the same moment, and the other members of the party follow their example. I have seen this ceremony take at least ten minutes."

Readers who have seen what Chinese men can do with vegetable gardens in the most unlikely places will not be surprised to learn that in the Chengtu Plain 60 miles long by 40 wide, is recognized "the most intensely cultivated portion of the earth's surface." The Chinese, Dr. Jack tells us, have learned to almost juggle with water, and the plain is irrigated by the diversion of numerous rivers which take their rise in the lofty snowy ranges, culminating in the Chao-Ting Shan, or Nine Nails, from 18,000 to 20,000 feet high. The party crossed the plain several times, and saw one crop take the place of another with amazing rapidity. Indeed, it is stated that seven successive crops are raised on this plain in the course of a year.

From Chengtu the party set out really on its mission, the inspection of mining properties. The Viceroy of Szechuan, moved thereto, provided the expedition with a Wai-Yuan, that is to say, a magistrate, who was in a measure responsible for the safety of the persons given into his charge. This potentate was generally moved from place to place in a chair or riding on a coolie. As much of the journey was made on horseback, Jack hated to see the Wai-Yuan going up hill serenely on the back of a coolie, whilst the white people had to use Shan's pony. "Subsequently," he says, "we noticed that the Wai-Yuan was in charge of 2,500 feet on the locomotive organs provided by nature, but we had reason to be ashamed of ourselves, as the effort so exhausted him that he had to be carried down to the camp, and as it was long after dark before he arrived, a party had to be sent with lanterns in search of him and his mount. He plaintively remarked that 'Chinese gentlemen are never taught to walk.'"

Curious how the same phenomenon presents itself in different countries. Here we shout "Australia for the Australians," and in the parts of China which Dr. Jack and his party traversed it was "China for the Chinese." Indeed the Viceroy who presided the party with this energetic Wai-Yuan had to soothe the patriotic susceptibilities of the people by issuing a proclamation, which testifies to the patriotic qualities of Dr. Jack and his friends, and which announced that the "foreign devils" had come for the sake of providing employment by working new mines and improving the works of the mines already in existence. In other respects, too, the knowledge of Chinese manners and customs, which is conveyed in this book, will be found at once interesting and instructive.

CONGRESSIONAL SEED TIME.

There is a seed time and harvest at Washington, and just now it is largely seed time. Nearly every member of congress and every senator has his desk piled high with requests for flower and vegetable seeds of all sorts of vices. Mr. Gallogay, superintendent of the bureau of plant industry, is just now a very busy man. Contrary to usual belief the government does not raise all its own seed for good farms and experiment stations, but purchases seed by contract. Twelve thousand packages go to ninety senators and 15,000 to 286 congressmen, with 400 packages of flower seeds for good farms and experiment stations. Pink labels indicate the plain, plebeian vegetable seeds, lavender labels the patriotic flower seeds and a third color for the nursery plants and vines.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEF.

The Viceroy looks younger than he is, bearing lightly the weight of his sixty years. His long, flowing beard, burning black eyes, with an occasional yellow gleam, and his somewhat prominent nose bespeak his Armenian extraction. He has had no classical education, no experience in politics, no time for meditation, and little taste for history. His prominent qualities are those of a clever naval officer, and it is in this, his own special sphere, that it may be reasonably expected to justify the high hopes which the bulk of his countrymen repose in him; as to his qualifications for political diplomacy, and for the administration of a vast territory in troublous times, many of them are very doubtful, holding that he possesses an alert mind, with no originality, and that the source of his strength is courage and self-mastery rather than intellect and statesmanship. Unless events belie their forecast and he arises to the emergency, they will continue to assert in the future, as in the past and present, that bureaucracy in Russia is incapable of producing a single strong man.—Review of Reviews.

PEOPLE OF THIS PLACE.

There are people in every town and village of this country who have been cured of itching, bleeding and protruding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Ask your friends about this great preparation, they can tell you of its great soothing healing and antiseptic powers. More reputable people have endorsed Dr. Chase's Ointment than any preparation you can mention.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S CRAVING FOR SOLE.

In old Greenwich village, where there are more English families to the block than in any other part of New York, there is one fish dealer who makes a specialty of English soles. To the Englishman there is no fish like the sole. He eats it fried for breakfast, and cut in filets, with Tartar sauce, for dinner. In some American restaurants small flounders are served as English soles, but nothing is more common than to see the flounder anything more like the real article than a pigeon is like a canvasback duck.

Until the six day steamer became general English soles were hard to get in New York. They could be procured only from November to April, and cost 80 cents a pound at any time of the year, except during the hot weather, and the usual price for them is 60 cents a pound on the scales. A small sole for one person in a restaurant up town that Englishmen like to patronize costs \$1.

According to the Greenwich village fish dealer about 8,000 pounds of English sole are brought to New York every year, and they are in their prime. Out of season the sole is thin watery and tasteless.—New York Press.

Archbishop Messer of Milwaukee has issued a letter to the clergy in his archdiocese in which he forbids them taking an active part in party politics. Not only the clergy, but they forbade to attend political meetings, but they must abstain from expressing their preference as to candidates, either publicly or privately.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every case of hemorrhoids, itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

VIN MARIANI

ENRICHES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Patronize Home Industry

In their new building on Carey Road, the Victoria Creamery is again in operation, having installed an entirely new plant.

Ask for Victoria Creamery Butter—second to none in the Province. Patronize home industry and keep the money in circulation in Victoria.

The Victoria Creamery Association, VICTORIA, B. C.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
The Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital \$ 7,000,000
Reserve 3,000,000
Aggregate resources exceeding \$3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

The Bank has 100 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

ATLIN GREENWOOD NANAIMO VANCOUVER
CRANBROOK KAMLOOTH NELSON
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BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE, SKAGWAY.

Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on any part of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.

Victoria Branch

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

FERTILIZERS!

Now is the Time to Apply Artificial Manures

No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.

Price \$2.25 Per 100 lbs.

Sufficient for your spare lot 60x60. For list of testimonials and for further particulars, call or write

Victoria Chemical Co., Limited, OUTER WHARF.

TELEPHONE 402.

The "Blue Star" Flavoring Extract

Order a Bottle from your Grocer! Guaranteed Finest Quality!

PUT UP BY

Kryslin Mfg. Co., 187 Douglas St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Canada.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.



FINE HALFTONE

ZINC ETCHING

Send for Samples.

26 BROAD ST.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Easter Offerings for the Children

Coats, Dresses, Pinafores, Sun Hats and Bonnets, and a full line of White-wear. A new assortment of Millinery for ladies, misses and children.

MRS. W. BICKFORD, and 63 FORT STREET

Tyee Copper Co.'y

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores

SMELTING WORKS AT

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B.C.

CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, GENERAL MANAGER.

THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.



Majestic Ranges Are the Best!

Lawn Mowers, Grass Catchers, Grass Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Gardening Tools of all kinds.

A full line of Bird and Parrot Cages, Bird Nests and Nesting.

Cheapside 127 Gov. St. Geo. Powell & Co.

RIDE

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SAFE AND RELIABLE

BICYCLE

We sell this kind and no other. We are agents for the celebrated Beeston, Huber and Singer, England's Best Bicycles. Also the Massey-Harris and Rambler, Canada's Best. We carry the largest stock of Bells, Bells, etc., in British Columbia. Also repair all makes of Bicycles. Call and see us at our new store, opp. Post Office. Also at the old stand, Broad street.

THOS. PLIMLEY

Proprietor

Central Cycle Dept.

The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co'y

Chas. Hayward, President.

Orders attended to at any time, Night or Day.

Charges very Reasonable.

The largest and best appointed undertaking establishment in the province. Telephone No. 48, 305, 404 or 504.

Always See That the

MATCHES

You Buy Bear The Name

Our Parlor Brands: "King Edward," "Heathlight," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comet." Our Sulphur Brands: "Telegraph," "T's" phone.

A Quick, Sure

Every time by

Of These Brands

Dealers Every

Light is Ensured

Using Any One

For Sale by

where, . . .

JAMES MITCHELL, GENT FOR B. O.

Established A.D. 1851

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JAMES MITCHELL, GENT FOR B. O.

Established A.D. 1851

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Cough in 2 Days

E. M. Brown on every to

Cottages for Sale

Several commodious, well-planned cottages for sale within easy reach of the tram and within easy walking distance of the centre of the city.

ON EASY TERMS

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

Seed Peas

We have them in any quantity; also Seed Oats, Wheat and Hulless Barley. Try our Timothy and Clover Seed.

The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 415.

Good Coal is Found in Alaska

U. S. Geological Survey Men Tell of Discovery - Needs Development.

Legislation Permitting Taking Up Coal Lands in the Territory to be Pushed.

The Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer telegraphs his paper as follows:

Coal of a quality superior to the famous Pocahontas of West Virginia, and other coal that compares favorably with some of the semi-anthracite of the Pennsylvania fields, has been discovered in Alaska, as was recently detailed in these despatches. Some of it is far better than any other coal found in the Pacific Coast. Of course, there is a danger of overconfidence, for development has not yet proceeded far, but the indications are that the coal can be profitably mined for export on a large scale. Under the circumstances it is deemed highly important that legislation permitting the taking up of coal lands in Alaska be enacted by congress.

The officer of the geological survey who investigated the Alaska coal deposits last summer is Dr. G. C. Martin. He says that the importance to the whole Pacific Coast of an extensive deposit of good Alaskan coal cannot be overestimated, and that such a coal field is situated from twelve to twenty-five miles inland from Controller Bay. A good deal has been said heretofore about these coal deposits, but there has been nothing authoritative on the subject. The geological survey guards carefully against exploiting any doubtful schemes, and its report on the Alaska coal deposits will therefore attract serious attention.

The fields in question lie behind the Controller Bay oil fields, at the foot of the Chugach mountains. The coal and oil were found by Dr. Martin to be in two distinct separate formations that lie in roughly parallel belts. There is, however, he says, no necessary connection between the oil and coal, and it does not follow that where one is found the other will occur. The coal area covers about eighty-five square miles, and the northern portion seems to have a larger number of seams than the southern. The physical properties of the coal are much alike in all the seams, and the coal resembles the harder bituminous coal of the East rather than the anthracites. It is said that if this coal is to be used for domestic purposes it will have to be carefully handled, for like all bituminous coal it crumbles readily.

The most promising coal seen by Dr. Martin comes from a twenty-foot seam now exposed in the tunnel on Carbon creek. Its composition shows it to be a semi-anthracite of somewhat the same composition as the Bernice basin coal of Pennsylvania, although it is purer and has a higher heating power. It differs from the anthracite of Pennsylvania and Wales in having more volatile matter in proportion to the amount of fixed carbon. It is almost identical in heating power, as well as in the low amount of impurities, with the Pocahontas steam coal of West Virginia, but exceeds this coal by having a higher proportion of

fixed carbon. It is this fuel in the twenty-foot seam which, Dr. Martin says, is better than any found in the western part of the United States or Canada or Australia.

The seam opens on Shepherd creek, one mile north of Canoe landing, and also near the headwaters of Trout creek, are representative of the thicker seams of the region. The coal differs from that of the twenty-foot seam in that it contains a less amount of fixed carbon in proportion to the volatile matter and in having a higher percentage of ash and sulphur. The heating power is consequently less. They correspond in texture, composition and heating power to the high grade Pocahontas and Georges creek (Maryland) steam coals, and also to some of the semi-bituminous coals of Wales. The coke exposed in the southern end of Carbon mountain will, it is believed, prove to have considerable value.

Dr. Martin was somewhat impressed by what he saw at Cold Bay. He saw petroleum residue in use as fuel for drilling operations, and he says it has come to replace coal that was imported from the mines of Puget Sound. The petroleum has run down the hillside into the water courses, impregnated the peat bogs at the bottom, and coated the surface with thick, black paraffine wax, thus making a fuel more valuable even than coal. Tests show that the coals favorably with most of the coals sold on the Pacific Coast—that it is, indeed, their superior in calorific power—and that it has little ash and almost a minimum of sulphur. The deposits are extensive.

There is no coal with which it is likely to come into general competition to which it can be compared, for it is higher in heating power and in purity than any coal that is mined on the Pacific Coast, either in the United States or Canada, or any mined in Australia.

In the opinion of this officer, it is not too much to predict that the Southern Alaska coal discoveries will almost revolutionize the fuel problem on the Pacific Coast. Of course, there is a danger of overconfidence, for development has not yet proceeded far, but the indications are that the coal can be profitably mined for export on a large scale. Under the circumstances it is deemed highly important that legislation permitting the taking up of coal lands in Alaska be enacted by congress.

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Means Much For The West Coast

New Electrical Process By Which Iron Ore Can Be Cheaply Treated.

Raw Material Turned Into Steel at Cost of Eight Dollars a Ton.

Very great interest was manifested yesterday by a number of Victorians who are interested in iron properties on the West Coast of Vancouver island in the following which appeared in the Colonist's Ottawa despatches:

"The Canadian government commission which went to England to inquire into the electric process of producing pig iron from ore and making pig iron into steel by electricity, and that it could be utilized in Canada where coal is not to be had, has returned. Dr. Hannel, head of the commission, says that the mission was very successful. Elsewhere, it is said, that by electric process ore can be turned into steel at a cost of \$8 per ton. If so, Dr. Hannel admits that the world's supply of steel is likely to be increased by the use of the electric process. The geological survey guards carefully against exploiting any doubtful schemes, and its report on the Alaska coal deposits will therefore attract serious attention.

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Russia Makes Ready on Yalu

There Severe Fighting of the Campaign Will Probably Take Place.

Trans-Siberian Railway Described by Traveler as Perfectly Efficient.

By the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal mail steamship Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, which arrived at the ocean docks early on the Tuesday morning came some of the most important news of the struggle between Japan and Russia that has arrived here since the outbreak of hostilities. She had one or two passengers singularly competent to give conditions in the statements as to the conditions in the various parts of the Far East, and they do not hesitate to do so when interrogated by the newspapermen.

Of the 120 saloon passengers probably the man with the most interesting news at the same time, was George Douglas, who, with his wife and child, is bound home to England. The Rev. Mr. Douglas is returning after a residence in Manchuria of fourteen years. He is the dean of the Wesleyan-Manchurian mission, and had his headquarters at Liaoyang, just north of the Liaoting peninsula, and now the most important military centre of the region.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES south of Mukden and Harbin. General Linievitch is the general staff he has many of the brightest and cleverest young officers in the Russian army. Mr. Douglas was the guest of the general staff, and was favored with a great deal of their confidence. They made no secret of the state of the war, and the general outline of these involves a stand to the death at the Yalu river. The Russians were perfectly aware before Rev. Mr. Douglas left on March 14th that the Japanese were massing in strength on the east bank of the Yalu river.

Preparations on a remarkable scale of magnitude were being made by the Russians to be carried out night and day as soon as the frost came out of the ground. Those defenses included machine batteries, rifle pits, entrenchments and earthworks and other field defenses, in which will be mounted the heavy artillery which has been coming over the Trans-Siberian railway in increasing quantities since the war began. Rev. Mr. Douglas gave most emphatic denial to the statements published in the Berliner Militar Wochenblatt, and copied all over the world, that the Trans-Siberian Railway is

USELESS FOR WAR PURPOSES. that it has been cut by Chinese in various places, bridge blown up and sections washed out. On the contrary it is one of the busiest lines in the world. From seven to twelve heavily loaded trains a day pass over it bearing troops, their equipment from the Russian depot to the Far East. There have been no breakdowns or interruptions to traffic save such as are to be expected in the ordinary course of events in such a climate as that of Siberia.

Troops are being sent from Manchuria and Eastern Siberia from Russia at the rate of from 5,000 to 12,000 a week, and those troops are fetching with them all their stores, ammunition, medical and ambulance outfit, artillery, horses, commissariat and other necessities of war.

Rev. Mr. Douglas had opportunities of seeing for himself that the Trans-Siberian line is working as well as any could expect under the conditions. The Berliner Militar Wochenblatt's assertions as absurd.

As the guest of the general staff at Liaoyang Rev. Mr. Douglas learned that the Russians have determined to make their stand in the Yalu valley, because it is the

KEY OF THE LIAOTUNG peninsula and also of Manchuria. The real fighting of the campaign will commence there, and if the Japanese win an engagement in those encounters it will be in the opinion of Rev. Mr. Douglas, the most substantial advantage they have gained since the commencement of hostilities. The Russian military officers were unconcerned about the naval disasters at Port Arthur, and looked upon that station as a military question. To their thinking it makes no difference whether Port Arthur stands or falls; the real objective is on the banks of the Yalu.

As showing the importance which Russia attaches to the new railway point Rev. Mr. Douglas pointed out that the troops coming into the Liaoyang are drafts coming into the Liaoyang from the European frontier, in the Caucasus and around the world. They are of the best quality, distinguished from the Siberian levies, and bear the appearance of being

FIRST-CLASS TROOPS. The force at Liaoyang Rev. Mr. Douglas estimates at about 20,000 of all arms, and particularly strong in artillery and cavalry.

Undoubtedly not worrying the Russians much; it seems to be another point which matters little in the coming strife, but he was informed that it, like Port Arthur is capable of standing a lengthy siege. In Port Arthur there are ample ammunition and provisions to last easily a year.

Speaking of the Russian officers Rev. Mr. Douglas said that he found them splendid fellows, mostly men of good family; they all speak excellent English and are in the main, very capable and accomplished gentlemen. From the commander, General Linievitch, who is a model of courtesy, downward, the officers of the general staff could be described as men of exceptional intelligence and ability. It is the Russian party officer that is the unmitigated bore, whose whole nature is foreign to civility, and whose mind seems to be as narrow as it is brutal. He is a contrast to his superior officer, Rev. Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas from Liaoyang to New Chwang on a passport given him by General Linievitch. At New Chwang Mr. Douglas found several European war correspondents, who seemed to be

SOMEWHAT DISCONSOLATE at the death of news. With the Russians, the country, so far as Mr. Douglas was aware, there was not a single war correspondent, either Russian or foreign.

Mr. Douglas fully expected to learn on reaching Victoria that a great battle had been fought on the banks of the Yalu river. He says that the disappearance of the frost and snow will be almost the signal for hostilities to commence on a grand scale. In his opinion the Russians will prove victorious on land, although he was well aware of the peculiarly efficient character of the Japanese soldier and his officers.

The Douglas family left Manchuria because it was intimated to them by their Russian friends that they were no longer safe for non-combatants, and that a campaign which would probably be long remembered for its bloody engagements was about to burst over that devoted country.

Just before the Douglas family took their departure from Liaoyang the Russians established around it for a distance of three miles a cordon charged with strict instructions to allow no one to pass in or out without the necessary passport, except Chinese. This was one of the signs that martial law was over the land.

FAVORS JAPAN. Rev. A. D. Gring, of Boston, Mass., who has been in Japan twenty-five years as a missionary of the American Episcopal church, was another of the Chinese interesting passengers, being as firmly convinced that the Japanese will win in their struggle with Russia as Rev. Mr. Douglas is that they cannot. Rev. Mr. Gring said on his way home on a visit to his family after a lengthy absence on duty. He says that the conduct of the whole Japanese nation at the present time is without parallel in the world's history.

Man, woman and child are imbued with one vibration to which they willingly, indeed, gladly sacrifice every comfort and indulgence—the love of Dai Nippon, the fervent wish to help her in her hour of awful trial. It is thus that the Japanese recognize the present struggle in the national affairs. In no frivolous or light-hearted way have they gone into this war; they are terribly in earnest about it. Women of all classes are giving up the wearing of jewels and finery of all kinds so as to to save money for the war fund; lifelong smokers are putting away their pipes,

cigars and cigarettes in order to have something to give to the Mikado. Rich and poor, learned and unlearned, old and young are united, enthusiastic, intense, confident in the issue. Rev. Mr. Gring said he could not see how such a nation could be beaten. Even the common soldiers are filled with the desperate ardor that inflames to great deeds and the feats of the navy, he has no doubt, great as they have been, the instances of reckless, mad daring which have made the world wonder at the audacity and scorn of death of those little brown men, will be surpassed by the soldiers of the Mikado. The Japanese do not underestimate their foe; on the contrary they yield full honor to his immense resources, his bravery, his dogged determination. One hears no idle boasting as to what the Japanese are going to do to the Russians when they meet; nothing but the fatalistic opinion that the Japanese must win.

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